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THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts gublication wish to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bures of the United Press and New York Associates Press is at \$1 to \$9 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi nated to the press of the whole country

A Sop to the Mob.

"We especially object to government by injunction," says the Populist platform. What does this mean? It means that the Supreme Court of the United States is deelared to have been wrong in its unanimous decision of the DEBS case, in which three Democratio members of the court participated, the fourth Democratic Justice being absent on account of illness.

What was the decision in the DEBS case ! It was that a Federal court had the right to issue an injunction to prevent a forcible obstruction of the carriage of the mails and of the inter-State transportation of passengers and property, and that a violation of such an injunction might be punished as a con-

In speaking of the complaint in that case. known to lawyers as the bill of complaint, the Supreme Court said :

"It must be borne in mind that this bill was not simply to enjoin a mob and mob violence. It was not a bill to command the keeping of the peace; much abandoning whatever employment they were en gaged in. The right of any laborer, or any number of rers, to guit work was not challenged. The soop purpose of the bill was only to restrain forcib merce travels and the mails are carried."

An attack upon this decision is equivalent to a declaration in favor of mob violence when directed against railroad corporations engaged in carrying the mails.

Are the people of the United States prepared to sanction any such revolutionary doctrine?

The Popular Curiosity About Silver.

The talk of the spread of silverism, about which we hear so much, comes from political adventurers who have staked their political future on the humbug; but the evidences that the people are likely to follow their gambling example by putting their whole substantial prosperity in jeopardy, do not appear. The indications are rather of a prevalent popular skepticism as to a proposed policy which would produce financial and business revolution. On neither side is there any doubt as to that result. Both the advocates and opponents of a radical change in the monetary standard agree that its consequences would be revolutionary. The people, therefore, want to know more

about this strange thing. In no previous canvass, the committees of both parties report, was there so great a demand for information and instruction as to a political issue. The question of the standard by which values shall be measured affects the pocket of every citizen, whatever the industry in which he is engaged, and he is not likely to vote for meddling with it in an experimental way, unless he is convinced that the monetary theory he is asked to sustain is going to work successfully. It is not a sentimental question at all, it is not a party question, it is purely a matter of business and self-interest. If the people of the Union believed that by making silver the standard, which practically is the proposal of the Populized Chicago Convention, they be benefited in purse, they would vote for it next November without much regard to party lines. A man usually picks up money when he finds it. He buys and sells according as he thinks it his advantage, and makes the best bargain he can. If it could be proved that paying in silver instead of gold would be sure to bring prosperity to this country, and would not involve the repudiation of a large part of all domestic and individual debts, everybody would favor it. Nor could It hurt foreign creditors without hurting us. The Populistic talk about releasing us from financial bondage to England by the means of silver repudfation is the sheerest nonsense of demagogues. They insult the popular intelligence. We can't cheat foreigners in that way without cheating ourselves. It is not considered good policy to bite off your nose to spite your face. If we debased the monetary standard the injury to foreign creditors would be slight as compared with that from which we ourselves would suffer. However much foreign money there may be invested in this country, there is infinitely more American money. Seventy millions of Americans are concerned in a question that touches the value of every dollar they have or for which woman, every newsboy, up to the biggest millionaire.

Accordingly, every citizen wants to know exactly what he is about when he casts his ballot next November. That is the reason why there is now an unprecedented demand for instruction on the subject, written and spoken. The silverites have raised a rumpus and have made all sorts of promises of profit to the people from the debasement of the standard, and now the people want to judge for themselves whether there is anything in the pretended financial panacea. Itence their eagerness for information as to the matter is a symptom of doubt rather than approval. They do not propose to go into In this case the treaty would define the a blind pool, risking their business, their property, their savings, and their wages at braska lawyer and the ring of political speculators represented by him. Whether they are Democrats or Republicans, they are all trying to get along in life as best they can, and they do not differ in their desire for good money. It is the common belief that a dollar ought to be worth a hundred cents, | Russian attack be supported by France, or and they are naturally suspicious of the theory that by reducing its value to 53 cents they will be better off.

Of course it is so. The people are not working as you promise it would work here," they ask of the BRYAN crowd. "Suppose it we be?" Naturally enough, BRYAN, who power can only hope to extend her colonial has nothing to lose and everything to gain, interests at England's expense. Then, would like to ride the hobby into the White House, but it will surely carry us neously by France in Egypt and by Russia to ruin if he happens to be mistaken about | in India, the assistance of Germany would it, and financial and business opinions al- | be of inestimable service to Great Britain. On |

most universally agree that he is wrong. Under such circumstances what must be the decision of every citizen who keeps his head level? He will stand by the standard of which he is sure, and which prevails throughout prosperous and progressive civilization. The silver men ask him to take a step which at least involves tremendous risk. They offer him mere theory as opposed to actual demonstration. They coun sel him to discard the gold standard adopted by all the most enlightened and the richest countries of the world, and to set up the silver standard of Mexico, of Asia, and of South America, all of them far behind in wealth, in industry, commerce, and the social development of their people. They have the assurance to tell him that he will better his condition and increase his wages by following the example of the countries where

the condition of the people is the worst and their wages the lowest. It is not surprising then that the voters throughout the Union are curious about a proposal which, on its face, is so preposterous. They will get the instruction they desire, and on the 8d of next November BRYAN and his revolutionary following will find that they have profited by it.

Mortgages on New York Farms.

The Hon. FRANK CAMPBELL, of Bath, Steuen county, formerly Comptroller of this State, is reported as saying to a correspondent of the Herald:

"It is useless to disguise the fact that a condition of affairs exists in this country which shows anything but prosperity among the masses. Within the last four years farm lands have greatly depreciated in value; the value of farm products has been practicall out in two; ninety per cent, of the farms in New York are encumbered, and, in the majority of cases, if the ortgages should be foreclosed the holder of the mortgage would be obliged to take the farm for his

Whether or not within the last four years farm lands in this State have "greatly" depreciated, is a fact which can be determined only by a thorough canvass of the whole State, and, certainly, the value of farm products within that period has not been cut in two, or anything near it. That 'ninety per cent, of the farms in New York are mortgaged," is, however, contrary to the returns of the census of 1890.

According to that census, the number of farms occupied by families in this State, in 1890, was 226,682, of which 174,652 belonged to their occupants, and 51,980 were hired. With the mortgages on hired farms, the occupants have, of course, no concern; the burden does not rest on them. Of the farms owned by the occupants 97,509 were, in 1890, free of encumbrance, and only 77,143, or 44 per cent, of the 174,652, were encumbered. Even supposing all the hired farms to be encumbered also, which is extremely improbable, the encumbered percentage of the whole 226,632 would rise only to 57 per cent., which is a long way from the 90 per cent. mentioned by Mr.

With similar exaggeration Mr. CAMPBELL declares that "in the majority of cases if the mortgages should be foreclosed the holder of the mortgage would be obliged to take the farm for the debt." The census shows that in 1890 the total value of the land, fences and buildings, of the farms of this State, was \$968,172,286, while the total amount of mortgages on land by the acre. which includes some land not used for farming purposes, was but \$217,813,055. If Mr. CAMPBELL is right, therefore, either the value of the majority of farms has decreased, since 1890, by three-quarters, or the amount of mortgages on them has quadru-

pled. Neither supposition is probable. Undoubtedly the farmers of this State, like farmers all over the world, are receiving lower prices for their products than they were formerly. On the other hand, they are paying correspondingly lower prices for their groceries, their clothing, their farm implements and everything else they buy, excepting labor. Mr. CAMPBELL thinks that they will be disposed to vote for the silver standard as a means of relief from their burden of mortgage debt. This is possible, but it will be none the less dishonest. To cheat a creditor by the aid of law is as rascally as to cheat him contrary to law, and it is a poor compliment to the New York farmers to say that the majority of them are ready to do this.

What England Must Do to Be Saved.

We referred the other day to Sir CHARLES DILKE's admission that England is completely isolated, and is, therefore, in a very dangerous position. The admission was made in what purported to be a review of a book wherein Mr. Spenser Wilkinson describes the system of alliances which is pronounced indispensable to the defence of the British empire. Let us see what these alliances are, and inquire as we proceed what likelibood there is that all or any of them can be brought about.

According to Mr. SPENSER WILKINSON no

fewer than four treaties of reciprocally de-

fensive alliance are necessary, and each, he thinks, should be concluded for a specified term of at least five years. The first would be intended to safeguard British interests in the Far East, and should be arranged between Great Britain, China, and Japan; each of the three powers engaging to assist the other two in resisting any encroachments upon the Chinese empire, including Corea. they work. It reaches from every apple It is too late for a combination of this kind. Such an alliance might have been accepted by Japan, had it been offered at the time when that power was ordered by Russia to give up Port Arthur; now it is the interest of the Tokio Government to remain on good terms with the Czar, and to content itself with a condominium in Corea. It is also too late to urge such a proposal at Pekin, for by accepting a large advance of money from Russia and by permitting that power to build a branch of the Trans-Siberian railway through Manchuria to Port Arthur, China has virtually placed herself in a position of wardship. The second alliance advocated by Mr. WILKINSON is one between Great Britain and Germany. colonial interests of each party, which the other party would agree to respect; and also mere call of a well-nigh briefless Ne- the interests which England and Germany respectively deem vital, and will not permit to be infringed by France or Russia without war. Should the declared interests of either party to the treaty be attacked by Russia or by France alone the unattacked power is to stand neutral; but should a a French attack by Russia, war is to be declared on both those powers by both of the allies. The objection to this treaty from the German point of view is that the fools. "Show us where your silver theory is advantages are all on one side. It would be foolish for Germany to guarantee England's colonial possessions, because doesn't work according to your theory, for | these represent nearly everything of value theories do not always work, where shall on the face of the earth, and the former

again, if England were attacked simulta-

the other hand, if Germany were assailed simultaneously by Russia on the Vietula and by France on the Rhine, no support of any value could be obtained from England which is a naval and not a military power

Mr. WILKINSON suggests a third alliance between England and Austria for the de fence of the Black Sea, the Bosporus, and the Dardanelles against Russian aggression. There is no doubt that the two powers named have agreed to cooperate in sustaining each other. But now Austria is bound hand and foot to Ger many, and she cannot assume any responsi bilities which are not sanctioned at Berlin The German Emperor and his present Chancellor differ from Prince BISMABCK touch ing some points of policy, but not as re gards the belief that the whole of Bulgaris is not worth the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier. The Austrian army is too important a factor in the calculations of Kaiser WILLIAM II. for him to allow it to be used to further British interests in the Balkan peninsula. The fourth and last of the alliances which are declared indispensable, if England is to retain her world-wide empire, is one between her and Italy for the maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean. As such an arrangement would contemplate joint naval instead of joint military operations, it possibly might be countenanced by Italy's allies, Germany and Austria, but only on condition that the cost of keeping the Italian fleet on a war footing should be defraved by a British subsidy. So the only alliance which England would have a chance of obtaining, she would have to pay for, money down.

Awakened at last to a consciousness of their dismal isolation, Englishmen are trying in a clumsy way to curry favor with Americans. For that, also, it is too late.

Bryan's View of Jesse James.

Through the medium of the San Francisco Examiner, we find some fresh light upon the Populist candidate, BRYAN, in a speech delivered by him before the Trans-Mississippi Congress in St. Louis. This passage, addressed particularly to the citizens of Missouri, shows that Mr. BRYAN, in his reputed innocence of spirit, doesn't seem to draw the customary line between jailbirds and other people:

"I believe you once had a man in this State who undertook at times the collecting of the fares on the railroads—came along sometimes and stopped the train and collected the fares. I suppose he thought he could do it better than the conductor could. And my friends, I want to impress upon you the fact that the underlying purpose that actuated Jesse James is the same purpose that actuates the demand for bank of issue. [Cheers and applause.] Now, when I JAMES, [Laughter.] What purpose actuated JESSE JAMES, [Laughter.] What purpose actuated JESSE JAMES? It was the desire for money. What is the purpose of the bank that desires to issue paper money? It is the desire for the profit, that is all. It ment to lessen the evil as much as it can. Jesus James sought money in violation of law; the bank of ue seeks money through the aid of friendly legis

The charity that Mr. BEYAN exhibits toward the noted outlaw is not disconnected with the platform on which he is running for President. Banks, which Mr. BRYAN has likened to JESSE JAMES, with a pretence of not doing so, are not popular universally, but they are legal and honorable, supervised directly by the officers of the Government, and at present performing an indispensable function under the law of the land. Classing them with JESSE JAMES cannot affect their moral standing, but it might, perhaps, lead some people to take a more tolerant and sympa-

thetic view of highway robbery. For a Presidential candidate, who is supposed to know something of the laws and institutions of his country, to compare banks to this train robber, indicates extra-

ordinary silliness or a shockingly dull ap-preciation of the robber business. It was easy evidently for Mr. BRYAN to accept a nomination on a platform for re-

The Precedent of 1862.

pudiating debts.

Once before in the life of the present generation of the Democrats of New York there occurred a crisis similar to the one before Republican successes (the Republican majority in the preceding election in New York having been 107,000), the Democrats of New York, not daunted by any obstacles or thwarted by any sophistry in defence of the principles which are a party heritage, adopted the following:

"The Democrats of New York declare their willing-ness to withhold their views on all questions not ren-dered imperative by the imperilled condition of the

country." The Democrats of New York in 1896 who have manfully fought against the overshadowing peril of a proposed assault upon the nation's currency and the national credit can well afford "to withhold their views on all questions not rendered imperative by the present imperilled condition of the country" threatened with a revolutionary attack from the combined forces of communism under the black piratical flag of repudiation.

The situation is one which will require, and which justifies, the most serious consideration of all New York Democrats.

It is uncertain whether the Populists will take BRYAN, but it is certain that he wants them to take him and that he assures them that he is about the sort of man they want.

Mr. HENRY WALKER of Springfield, Ill., thinks: "You say that the effect of free coinage would double the prices of wheat, pork, &c., without doubling the value of investments or fixed charges, such as salaries of Government officials. It is fair to assume that the single gold standard has had just the opposite effect. It has doubled all fixed charges, debts, &c., and it decreases the prices of the product of the soil out of which these charges must be met by 50 per cent ; and that is precisely why the great majority of the producers of this land are in favor of free and unlimited coinage of gold and shiver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Mr. WALKER has a short insight into this question. The gold standard has not doubled fixed charges, debts, &c., for the reason that gold, if it has risen at all, has risen but little. some things, like wheat and cotton, of which the area of production has increased tremendously, have declined in prices, and other things have gone up, notably wages. Mr. WALKER fails to notice, when considering the fall of prices in agricultural products, the increased charge of higher wages. Every business has felt it, and the profits of money, although oney, have steadily become less. Interest has fallen from 7 and 6, to 4 and 3 per cent., and people are glad to get less still, if it is certain,

We referred the other day to the statistics of immigration at the port of New York, which ending June 30 last over the year preceding The totals for the country as a whole, now made known, tell the same story. The number for the last fiscal year was 343,367, against 279,948 for the year preceding, and 314,467 for the year before that. This statement assumes that in both cases, as is customary in such statistics, the arrivals from British North America and Mexico are not included.

One very noteworthy fact is the great increase

in this percentage of males over the preceding year. Then the former numbered 150,024 and the females 120,024, or just about 8 to 6. Now he males outnumber the females by much than 90,000, and the proportions considerably

During the fiscal year recently ended there vere debarred 3,087 immigrants, 2,010 of them as paupers, 77d as contract laborers, and the renamedr for various reasons. It had been supposed that this was a remarkable percentage of out of the much smaller arrivals of last year 2,394 were debarred, 1,701 of them as pauper and 682 as contract laborers.

MCKINLEY voted for the Force bill. I cannot inderstand how a Southern man can vote for the combine of the Republican party Geomet H. Palmen.

Possibly McKINLEY also was guilty of prevariation, or anti-Washingtonianism, in his boy ood. The issue of to-day is national honor or dis honor, the preservation of our financial stand-ard, or free sliver. We hope that Mr. PALMER will appreciate it before election time.

Gen. JAMES BOANERGES WEAVER, MANY time and oft a candidate for President, and always a seer of woe, ought to know what, if anything, the People's party knows or suspects. and his opinion upon the subject should be worth its weight in silver. Still, he may be a little unjust to his former supporters when, in speaking of the initiative and referendum, he says: "O, these things have been in all our platforms, but our people don't understand Latin-many of them-and they don't know a great deal about what these things mean." Don't they, though They know a good word, heavily loaded with sound, when they hear it Latin or no Latin. Initiative and referendum sound respectable and are calculated to be an ornament to any platform. The general impression in the party is that initiative is some sort of button and referendum some sort of badge. Gen. WEAVER shouldn't try to deprive his brethren of one of their cheapest pleasures.

And shall Lewellino die ? And shall Lewellino die

There's forty thousand Kansas Pops will blacken TAUBENECK'S eye."

LEWELLING came to TAUBENECK's door with ome wild men Oklahoman. TAUBENECK came and opened that door. His look was haughty, his visage frore, like a petrified ancient Roman. He glowered at LEWELLING, he growled and swore; with a word of wrath he slammed that door: "To Tophet you can go, man!" And the wild Oklahomans are yelling, and their swelling hearts are rebelling for the insuit heaped on LEWELLING, and they never'll go there any more, to Taubeneck's door !- GRUBE SINKEN ZOOP: "Pop Pieces."

The shrillest whistle which ever tickled a silver tube was blown by the Michigan Silver party at its Convention the other day. The whole tune ought to be set to words, but here are a few bars which breathe delight. Nobody can hear them, even amid the wildest debauches of the thermometer, without being a better and pause, perspiring traveller, and think what torrid spasms prevail among the Wolverine Silver men in the demesne of POTATO PINGREE:

"The gold standard has been instituted in the United States through bribery, intimidation, and cor-ruption, and formed for the purpose of increasing the value of money and money obligations by decreasing the value of everything else. It has enriched the creditor class, who are the drones of society, and it ors. It has pauperized millions of honest laborers and impoverished all tillers of the soil,
"It has bankrupted hundreds of thousands of

serchants and manufacturers and made all indus-

What a comfort these sweet words will carry to the tempestuous bosom of the Hon. John Chinn of Kentucky. How they will cheer up the noble hearts of the Hon. Porrsey GRUBBS and the Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART. Michigan has spoken. Henceforth, to use the immortal words of the Hon. Jor BLACKBURN, he that dallies is a dastard and he that doubts

Texas continues to produce men of her size and more resplendent than the Lone Star. Here is the Hon. Jon DRIBBLE of Seguin. lately a delegate to the Populist Convention in Chicago. He has returned to Seguin, bringing with him an exultant pride in SILVER BILL. who, he says, "is one of those extraordinary men whom God in his wisdom and mercy has equipped for the political redemption of an oppressed people." It seems that SILVER Bill is "a statesman in every sense of the word, of vast ability as an orator and thinker, and conservative to the core, but unqualifieldy for the masses of the common people." us. In the Democratic State Convention of | The Hon. Jos Dhibble has given as warm a 1862, held in the year succeeding a series of | recommendation as could be asked to his statesman in every sense, conservative to the core. For Postmaster of Seguin in the happy days when, as GRUBE SINKENZOOP, the Silver Laureate, sings

"We shall have 16 to 1 And a pound will weigh a ton"for Postmaster of Seguin: The Hon. Jon Dais-

To THE RESTOR OF THE SUS-SIT: The conference of pionial capitalists and fielegates which assembled in London to arrange terms for the construction and laying of a cable from Vancouver to Hawaii, Japan India. China, and Australia has adjourned without taking any decisive action. This will probably delay the undertaking by British capitalists for a consider able period. If American capitalists would organize countries, it would no doubt prevent the laying of a British cable. There is no time to be lest. The importance of such a cable from a comsercial financial, and industrial point of view cannot be overestimated. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

An American City Takes a Prize at Leipzig. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: The following item of news will probably interest your readers: Miss Loraine Lawrence of New York, who is studying in the Royal Conservatory of Music at Leiprig under the direction of Cantor Schreck and Court Planist Carl Wendling, has been distinguished by the Board of Directors, which has conferred a prize on her a of Directors, which has content on pupils in the one of the best and most meritorious pupils in the achool.

C. WENDLING, Court Pianist, Professor at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Leipzig.

A Question of Shirt Sleeves.

LEIPZIG, July 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a youn man of 27 and am what I consider as wel most people in this broad land of free men. My social position is good, and my training and education have been what they are smong those classes who have money. I am at present engaged in one of the large buildings in New York, where I have employment which pays me from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year, and I am as more or less in the building with a great many very excellent young women who have complained of me because I work in my office in my shirt sleeves, and because I work in my office in my shirt sieves, and when I am called into the halls, as I frequently am, I go there without pouring on my coat, wars good shirts, white or colored and they are always clean, and I do not understand why these young women should complain of my lack of soat and process shem selves to be greatly shocked as to their my sheet and process them selves to be greatly shocked as to their my sheet and process them selves to be greatly shocked as to their my selves to be greatly shocked as to their my selves to be greatly shocked as to their my selves to be greatly shocked as to their my selves to be greatly shocked as to their my selves to be greatly shocked as to their my selves to be greatly shocked as to their my selves to be greatly shocked as to their selves to be greatly shocked as to their selves to be greatly shocked as the selves of the feeting when they have the opportunity of talking to young men in bathing suits, in bleydle and boat racing cioties, and that kind of paraphermals which exposes at least three-fourths of the person. I am sure that I have on more than one octasion seen several young women talking in the most delighted and complimented manner with shifted suffice races who were so slightly clothed that really I fell asbaned my self to be seen talking to them in such a public place as a grand stand. But I offer no objections to this taste of the young women. It is their privilege to this to the half-clothed athletes as minen as they please, and at the same time I think I it amy privilege to the free from complaint on their part when I walk about in their sight or presence dended of only one garment, while the athlete is received joy fully, wearing but little more than one.

The Manner of Addressing a Hervant in Writing.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: If I had occa sion to write to a muti servant what would be the proper manner of a diressing her? The envelope, of course. I would address to Miss Mary Brown, and so on: but how should I begin the letter? Should I begin the with 'Dear Mary' or simply 'Mary,' or how? What would be the proper, reasonable, and considerate way? MADISON ON THE SPIRIT OF FAC-OUR CLAIMS AGAINST CHINA.

a period of financial distress and of popular

discontent strikingly like the present, it deserves

the attention of every patriotic citizen who ap-

preciates adequately the imminent dangers

which lurk behind the shameless appeals to the

passions of the impoverished mob represented

by the reckless demagogues controlling the Chi-

On a candid review of our situation, some of the

distresses under which we labor have been erroneously

charged on the operation of our Government; but i will be found at the same time that other causes wil

oct alone account for many of our heaviest misfor-

tunes, and particularly for that prevailing and in-creasing distrust of public engagements and slarm for private rights which are echoed from one end of

the continent to the other. These must be chiefly, if

not wholly, effects of the unsteadiness and injustice

with which a factious spirit has tained our public

By a faction I understand a number of citizens

whether amounting to a majority or minority of the

impulse of passion or of interest adverse to the rights of other citizens or to the permanent and ag-

gregate luterests of the community. . . . The

property have ever formed distinct interests in socie

ty. Those who are creditors and those who are debtors fall under a like discrimination.

The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame

within their particular States, but will be unable to

spread a general confiagration through the other States. * * * A rage for paper money, for an abo-lition of debts, for an equal division of property,

or for any other improper or wicked project, will be less apt to pervade the whole body of the Union than

a particular member of it, in the same proportion as such a malady is more likely to taint a particular

Madison, with prescient wisdom, discusses the

dvantage of large republics in controlling the

THE VOICE OF TRUE DEMOCRATS

and Wildest Finance.

our great political crisis, it seems right for every woman to try to influence the men in the nest di-

rection. I have carefully followed this campaign.

apparently sound mind and principles can reach

an effervescing speech, as impractical and ephem-

eral as a firework on a Fourth of July. His oration

forcibly reminds me of a skyrocket, which in a

blaze of light sends forth a thousand useles

flashes, which the ignorant crowd are almost con-

Has this Bryan ever distinguished himself in any-hing but words? I think not.

"Speech is silver, silence gold." Perhaps this is

hundred thoughts on the question of bimetalliam,

or monometallism, but as others have discussed

these things much better, my argument would be but

waste of time, as every intelligent person knows

Better, far better, to crucify one Boy Orator on a

CURLEY, the Daughter of a Democrat.

golden cross than to bury thousands of honest men

respecting Democrat can vote for the ticket placed

hend. Candidate Bryan stands for everything that

is distasteful to sound Democracy, and he will be snowed under next November. We hear a great

deal about this silver craze, but I have as yet to

find a Democrat who will support the ticket. No matter whether he comes from the North, East,

South, or West, every man I have spoken to say

Politics to the winds this year. Republicans and

Democrats alike should stand shoulder to shoulder

and fight the common foe. Repudiate the third

all honest men value country above party for once

in their lives and vote for William McKinley. If

they will do that, they will save their country, because they are voting for a man who stands on

REPUDIATED AT HOME.

Nebraska Does Not Enjoy the Reputation

Brought to It by Bryan.

abiding citizens of Lincoln, however strongly they

may be attached to the Democratic party, announce their approval of the platform and candidate.

The platform declares in favor of abolishing the

It approves the course of Altgeld in encouraging

It takes up the arguments of Waite and Tillman

for repudiation and secession and openly advo

cates the violation of that commandment which

hryan, a member of a Christian church, openly

and vehemently pleads for a chance to scale down

loquence. He puts a premium on rascality,

He encourages deadbeatism as a virtue, and tries

to throw discredit on the homely virtues of thrift

By his oratory and brillianc, he has begun to ad-

vertise Nebruska. Some have been so short sighted as to think his advertising would be beneficial

Pick up any reputable newspaper east of the Mis-

Nebraska is called a "Populistic nest," "A com-

nunity of repudiators," a "typical representative

State where stealing is a virtue."

This is advertising Nebraska. Yes, it is boom-

ing it with a vengeance. But it is starting it in the

wrong direction. It is leading it, not in the direction of more wealth, better times, and prosperity;

but in the direction of repudiation, loss of credit

dishonor, bankruptcy, ruin, and general condemna-

It is advertising Nebraska like Jerry Simpson

advertised Kausas; like Bloody Bridles Waite ad-

vertised Colorado; like "Dungfork" Tillman ad

vertised South Carolina; like Anarchist Alfgeid

dvertised lilinois; advertising it by the eternal

disgrace of its good name and by its shameful dis-

Nebraska has been long suffering and patient.

It has been a State of magnificent prospects, and more or less satisfactory achievements. It has given the country those worthy sons whose honors have

glorified the State-Estatorook, Manderson, Thurs-

drought, crop failures, and pantes; and now, b

this year of grate eighteen hundred and ninety-

six, when we all feel that we have carned the re-

passed through, to have inflicted on us Bryan does

It is the last straw. "How long, O Lord, how

Add the Army Veterans and the Widows

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Why not add to

orphans, and Grand Army veterans who will lose one-half of their pensions if we go on a silver basis?

ward of the saints for the tribulations we

your list of those who will be sufferers the w

on. It has gone through the fires, flood, storms,

of the wild, woolly, and lawless West," "A ple who are trying to defraud their creditors,"

souri River and read the answer.

the commonwealth. But is it being advertised?

the honest debts of the people. He advocates re

praises fraud, and makes a fetich of dishonest

pudiation with all the force and power of

xisting organization of the Supreme Court.

and abelling the Chicago strikers.

says, "Thou shalt not steal,"

and honesty.

From the Lincoln Call, is a sorry spectacle to see renutable and law-

S. D. BAKER.

party idea, repudiate the repudiationists, and le-

e is going to vote to save the country

of dishonest men.

an honest platform.

in nomination at Chicago I utterly fall to compre-

the political platforms for 1896.

e bicarbonated Socialist called Bryan has made

out a hand to help anarchy to a throne.

vinced are real stars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: At this time of

county or district than an entire State.

JULY 18.

et common and durable source of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property. Those who hold and those who are without

whole, who are united and actuated by some co

cago Convention. Madison wrote:

The Payment of Baunges for Injuries to Property Will Be Enforced. He Petnts Out How a Large Espablic Ma; Control and Influence It. WASHINGTON, July 20.-The investigation of TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the New the Kiang Yin riots, which has been going on Fork Packet of Nov. 23, 1787, was published a letter, now included in the Federalist and atunder Lieut, Walter McLean, is now concluded, and his report will undoubtedly be made the tributed to Mr. Madison, which is singularly basis of a prompt demand upon China both for apposite to our present political crisis. Written

secuniary indemnity and for such other satisaction as may be due. Lieut. McLean is attached to the cruiser Poston, Capt. Frank Wildes commanding, now or recently at Shanghai, and was specially detailed to estimate the amount of losses which the American missionaries sustained when their buildings were looted, and to ascertain other facts. He found that the responsibility for this affair, so far as our Government is concerned in tracing it, falls upon the officers of

That prompt payment may be expected of the indemnity demanded is clear from several facts. Such redress rests upon the plainest principles of justice, and China is in no condition to resist a settlement which otherwise would certainly be effected by force. It is also her inter-

tainly be effected by force. It is also her interest to pay such damages, in order to insure indemnity for her own subjects who may be maitreated in riota here.

It is only fair, also, to note that China has repeatedly acknowledged her liability for injuries to the persons and property of Americans arising from the connivance or negligence of provincial authorities. As long ago as 1858 she agreed to a convention underwilch she paid \$735,238.97 in settlement of the claims of American citizens. Again, after the Tien-Tain riot of a quarter of a century ago she held herself liable to pay money and to rebuild some destroyed missionary structures. Four Tien-Tain riot of a quarter of a century ago she held herself liable to pay money and to rebuild some destroyed missionary structures. Four years later a riot at Shanghal brought becurater a riot at Shanghal brought becurater and the structure of the structure influence of factious combinations, and the political observer will agree with me that our
present situation does great credit to his sagacity; for if the national Union, as every
patriot must believe, passes successfully through
the strain that lies before our immediate future,
it will be due in large degree to the rugged and
determined attitude of all the Eastern States to
the assaults of the combined enemy under the
flag of revolution hoisted at Chicago for the first
time in our history.

the assaults of the combined enemy under the flag of revolution hoisted at Chicago for the first time in our history.

The battle before us is only on the surface one of monetary standards, important as that undoubtedly is. Hehind the crysfor free sliver is far worse; that is but the temporary watchword selected by the Girondists of the new revolution, whose success would be followed by their destruction politically at the hands of still more radical successors. The Chicago piatform, in attacking the power of the national Government to safeguard the passage of the United States mails through the State of Illinois impeded by armed men, lifts again the hissing aerpent of secession and civil war by denying the national sovereignty.

In such a crisis, political and social, party names have no place, the duty of an American is clear; he must either stand for the Union, with peace and prosperity, or for anarchy and disruption, with their succeeding unuterable horrors.

JULY 18, and in the present instance the lack of personal indurles diminished the amount of damages claimed.

China will therefore be likely to take his estimate as it stands. In the payment of 1858, already referred to, she did not even insist on having a representative in the Commission which passed upon the claims. And in fact it was afterward found that she had paid too much, and all above \$643,994.42 was returned to her by our Government, a very creditable acct. China is not inclined to quibble about small sums where responsibility for injuries is conceded, and probably she will be only glad that the present estimate is so low.

On the other hand, Lieut, McLean reports that China has not yet punished the chief culgrits, notably the provincial authorities, who did not give the missionaries proper protection. On this, accordingly, our State Department will insist. The purpose is not only to ostain indemnity for past offences, but security against their repetition; and the public punishment of local authorities will have a more salutary lesson than the payment of a few thousand dollars out of the imperial treasury, which the people of the province may never hear of.

China is sometimes slower to punish individuals than \$60 pay money; but in 1881 threats Everywhere Against Repudiation, Anarchy,

never hear of.

China is sometimes slower to punish individuals than to pay money; but in 1881 threats against an American chapel at Pekin brought liberal applications of the bamboo and the cangue to ringleaders, and the case was the same a few years later at Ching Kiang. Probably our demands for the suspension, removal, or other nunishment of the officeholders in the present affair will be met.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISES.

Studying Prospects for New Steamer Lines
-Colonists in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 .- Sho Nemoto, spec 11 Commissioner from the Government of Japan, arrived here yesterday to study the prospects for the extension of commerce by Japanese steamship lines to Mexican, Central American, and South American ports on the Pacific coast, and also to consider the advisability of securing cotton from the South, kerosene from Pennsylvania, and Eastern-made machinery directly through San Diego for transportation to Japan by one of the prospective steamship lines. With the Government Commissioner is T. Kusakado, a representative of a Japanese colonization company, which purposes, through these two men, to buy \$300,000 acres in the State of Chianas, in southwest Mexico. The idea is to divide the land into sections of twenty acres and assign a section to each Japanese family. Some coolies will be employed, but the main purpose is to introduce family life and encourage the colony to cultivate coffee, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. securing cotton from the South, kerosens

UNPAID SUPERINTENDENTS.

School Board Must Meet to Get Their The Board of Estimate reconsidered, at its

meeting yesterday, its vote of last week whereby it allowed the Board of Education to make a transfer of \$11,000 to pay the salarie. of the assistant superintendents of schools. The transfer had been made at the request of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education. Comptroller Fitch and Corporation Coun sel Scott decided that this was irregular, as

sel Scott decided that this was irregular, as the resolution requesting the transfer should have come from the Board of Education, not from one of its committees. As soon as the Board of Education passes a proper resolution the transfer will be made.

The Police Board asked for \$30,465.53, unexpended baiances of 1895, and \$6,206.47, unexpended baiances of 1894, to pay poll and ballot cierks and election inspectors who served last year. The pay of these men was held up on account of technical errors, but they had an enabling bill passed by the Legislature.

The 1805 baiance was transferred, but the Comptroller refused to vote for the transfer of the 1805 balance on the ground that a transfer from one year to another is filegal. The Police Commissioners will have to hunt up some other balance to make up the needed sum.

TENT FOR HOSPITAL BABIES. Sick Once Benefit by the River Breezes in

Bellevue Grounds. The tent ward which has been erected for the children patients at Believue Hospital near the East River was opened yesterday. Six beds were put in position and twenty-two babies were placed in them, four in each of the first five beds and the other two, somewhat larger,

five beds and the other two, somewhat larger, in the last bed. The river breezes blew in, the tent flap tapped gently upon the side canyases, and the bables' cheeks seemed to grow more rosy and their eyes brighter.

One little chap, whose appetite had almost deserted him in the past few days because of the heat, rolled contentedly from one side to the other in his bed and took three bottles of milk with availty and satisfaction. He wanted more, but the nurse said that she was afraid he might be sickened if he got what he called for, and she shook her head. He cried a minute and then went to sleep.

PILOT OF PRESIDENTS.

Capt. Bradley of the Chandler Celebrates the Both Year of Service.

Capt. John Bradley, pilot of the United States revenue cutter William E. Chandler, celebrated yesterday the thirtieth anniversary of his service aboard the vessel. He has had in this period only two days off, when he was sick. The Chandler was originally the Jessamine, but was rebuilt and renamed in 1873. Capt. Bradley was born at as Nassau street fifty-six year ago. He has had with him in the pilot house of the cutter all the Presidents of the United States since Andrew Johnson's term.

ALBANY, July 20.-Attorney-General Hancock has been served with papers in actions in the nature of a mandamus proposed to be undertaken in the Supreme Court in behalf of Nicholas Dowling, William Finneran, and John C. Upton, former employees of the Public Buildings Department under Superintendent Easton. The men are old soldiers and were discharged, it is alleged, without cause, besides which no hearing was given them, as required by law. They now seek to be reinstated under the veterans' act.

Cinim for Police Bepartment's Counsel Fees, Ex-Police Commissioners James J. Martin and John C. Sheehan presented to the Board of Estimate yesterday bills for \$2,166.66 each, alloging that they had incurred them in hiring be Lancey Nicoll and Rastus S. Ransom as counsel for the Police Department at the time of the Lexow investigation. The bills were referred to the Comptrolles. LEPROST.

There Are Only Three Treatments, and They Are of No Value.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The resign nation of Drs. Dyer and Scherck from the Lepar Home of Louisiana will not stop the experimentations for a possible cure of leprosy in those parts. Col. G. M. Bowle of White Castle is resolved upon having every cure reported from any part of the world tried in that same hospital. In a recent communication to me, he says that the greatest difficulty he ever found in his way was the creation of the doctor in charge, his obstinate prejudice; he was "unable to secure for those people a trial in their behalf," so he says himself. The doctor in charge declares leprosy incurable, and is not to be moved from that position. But Col. Bowle says he is determined that a fair trial shall be made.

Not alone Dr. Dyer, but every one who knows anything about leprosy rejects Dr. Boufle's claims that he has discovered the leper bacillus in human blood. This disposes absolutely of the "Bouffe serum" treatment.

There are but three treatments to-day on which leprologists found their hopes, if they have any-the European treatment of Gold. schmidt, the Carrasquilla treatment of Columbia, South America, and the Kitasato serum cure of Japan.

Goldschmidt last December reported a case cured by the 5 per cent europhen in oil in the islands of Madeira. But as his report was made only five years after the alleged cure, no leprol.

islands of Madeira. But as his report was made only five years after the alleged cure, no leprologist accepts it as authentic. Alvarez, the bacteriologist of the Hawalian Board of Health, tells me that he has used it in the Sandwich Islands without success. The Carrasquilla serum treatment was tried by Dr. Carlos E. Putnam, a pupil of Carrasquilla in the Aqua de Dios leper hospital of Culombia, on forty lepers without success. Dr. Putnam took blood'rom the arm of a sixteen-year-joid tubercular leper in an asseptic bladder, let it remain there until it had settled, then drew the supernatant serum by syringe through the wall of the bladder, and inoculated the serum into two asses and three she goats. His object was, as he wrote me, to increase, if cossible, the natural immunity of animals by the immunity which a leper might be supposed to have acquired in a degree proportionate to the age of the disease. I say might be supposed; but such an immunity, in any degree, is but an hypothesis. After several days blood was drawn from these animals, and forty lepers of different types and grades of disease were inoculated with the serum. This was done Nov. 1 of last year. As yet no result has appeared.

This treatment was first proposed in the Polyclinic of Hogota, July 1, 1895, by Dr. Juan ds Dios Carrasquilia. It is built upon the theory that the leper bacillus has sever been made in any other medium but the human tissue. The leper bacillus has never been found in hunan blood. Thousands of animals of all kinds—quadrupoeds, birds, fish, dec.—have been inoculated, and no result was obtained. I myself, a believer in the intermediary host function of the fish theory, inoculated fish with the leper bacillus, but without success. Even human beings have been objects of this experimentation. In these cases, when leprosy followed, only after many years, it was, of course, impossible to say that it was due to the operation or to the development of the previously existing germ. So much for the Carrasquilia theory, which, as you se

upon the possible cultivation of the gentle animal blood.

Dr. Putnam's theory is founded on the possibility of increasing the natural immunity of the animal by inoculating it, with the probable acquired immunity of the leper.

The two theories are essentially different, although the application is the same for both.

Dr. Jules Goldschmidt, who spent twenty-six years on the island of Madeira, in charge of Portuguese lepers, writes: "The Carrasquilla Portuguese lepers Dr. Jules Goldschmidt, who spent twenty-six years-on the island of Madeira, in charge of Portuguese levers, writes: "The Carrasquilla serum, or any treatment by serum in leprov. is, according to my experience, perfectly inaministible. Till nowadays—and there is not the slightest proof of the contrary—the Hansen bacillus has never been cultivated, and animals are quite 'refractaires.' How on earth ran it be possible under such conditions to outain 'a serum?' You remember what I said about 'leprine' in my book 'La Lèpre?' But this 'leprine' is to be compared to the 'unberoniller,' and has no affinity with a serum."

There must be some fundamental misunderstanding regarding 'leprosy serum."

Dr. Havelburg, the bacteriologist of the Hospital dos Lazaros, Rio de Janeiro, says in a letter to me of date May 29 last: "Regarding serumtherapy, I am thoroughly skeptical. In regard to leprosy, we hardly could talk of such as long as the culture of the lepra bacillus has not been made. Those experiments in Colombia. South America, appear to me to be very naive. I neither believe in nor trust them."

As to the Kitasato serum cure, it is not original, being simply based upon Behring's idea of the antitoxine diphtheria serum. No advance has been made, nor is likely to be.

Dr. Goto's "Japanese treatment." which consisted of systems of baths, and tonic and eliminative treatment has had a fairtrial in Hawaii and has failed. Dr. Goto had been taken from Japan by the Hawaiian Government and given full opportunity to apply his methods.

The antivenom "treatment of Calmette and

span by the nawaitan Government and given full opportunity to apply his methods.

The antivenom "treatment of Calmette and Fraser" was never tried, but a treatment al-most identical has been known in Japan for a housand years. It consists in dissolving the make mamushi in wine and using the disso-ution internally. No favorable results were were recorded.

ever recorded.

Dr. Carreau of Guadeloupe, noting that a leper's skin became smoother after being bitten by a viper, which eventually killed the man, thought that by using a remedy that would act in the same way as the viper poison, that is, by increasing considerably the amount of hemoglobine in the blood, grand results might be obtained. He used the chlorate of notassa, a dring which has such an effect, but this also was unsuccessful. ruccessful.

These are the only known remedies upon which, in late days, the hopes of leprologists

We are thrown back, even now, on the old We are thrown back, even now, on the old India treatment, the chaulmeogra oil, which is one mainstay in the treatment of leprosy. It does not cure, because the disease is incurable.

Albert S. Ashmead, M. D. New York, July 19.

SUNBEAMS.

-A Lewiston, Me., matron has been impelled to cut short her vacation at the end of ten days, her hurband having in her brief absence had two carfinger.

-Cincinnati hospitality found expression on the Fourth in treating the inmates of the city infirmary to the startling fare of green apples and lemon ade. Eight so far have died of the feasting, and the naive chronicler observes that they "ate and drank too much."

-Biddeford is laughing over a letter from one of its summer residents, a Lowell, Mass., woman, who says of her recalcitrant spouse: "With the help of two policemen, the Judge, and God, a loving husband and kind father has been returned to the -An escaped lunatio captured at Lewisted on

Tuesday after a two-day fast ate four platefuls o green pears before the policeman who stood watching him decided that his limit had been reached. Then the peace guardian gave him a cup of hot ginger tea to top off with.

-A Bath, Me., young woman church member who played cards from 7 o'clock until 10 one evening and died the next morning, gave the Rev. F. W. O'Brion the occasion to denounce cari playing and also to express the conclusion that the young woman, though in the church, was not saved. -A Maine silverite rejoices in a reason for his

position that should make Populists jealous. He dropped a \$5 gold piece for a nickel into a phonograph machine slot, and he opposes the gold standard on the ground that the phonograph monope

-Maine Baptists believe in getting there in the orning. The congegation of the village church at Montague have been appealed to by one not of the household of the faith, who begs them not to ring the church bell at 5:50 A. M. on Sundays, if they must take their spiritual nourishment so

-In the intervals between lynchings, tenderness toward animals is being encouraged in Texas. A Galveston Alderman who was so shocked at a dog catch er's methods of flual resort that he induced the Com on Council to ordain that captured dogs must be a-physiated has now declared himself about to establish a prevention of cruelty society,

—At the resent Confederate reunion at Bichmen i

one of the objects that attracted a good deal of at tention was a silk quilt presented soon after the war to Mrs. Jefferson Davis by Mrs. R. V. Hurt of Galveston, who made it by hand. It contains the pictures of most of the higher Generals of the Confederate armies and several battle flacs worked the -A sool Yankee working for a rathroad at Bets ton, Me., has been helping himself to wood enough

from a neighboring farmer's timber land to sup-ply frimself and several friends for a year, and has made some of the lumber into sled runners by the aid of section hands whom he has hired to work for him during hours when they should have been performing their duties for the company. -The Endeavorers have not a monopoly of the

bicycle as an adjunct to Christianity. A healer known in the Southwest as Schraeder astemated Guthrie. Oklahoma, last week by wheeling total town dressed in a trailing robe of black, his lone curling beard and flowing hair swirting in the wind behind him. In a few minutes he was stanting if the centre of a throng who had come to look at him, and he laid his hands on them and bisseed